

"Revolution is too important to be nurtured...."

POUNDMAKER

"...on anything but the truth,"
The Middle Class
Revolutionary

Vol. 1, No. 11

Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

Nov. 22, 1972

Prairie general

GABRIEL DUMONT

(A description excerpted from a footnote contained in the 1885 publication *The History of The Northwest Rebellion* by Charles Pelham Mulvaney, AM, MD)

The military leader of the South Branch rising was born forty-five years ago at Edmonton, where his father was employed as a buffalo hunter by the Hudson Bay Company.

He is a French Half-breed, well known for a resolute man and a leader in Indian fighting or buffalo hunting.

In the fall of 1880 the family removed to the South Branch, where they took up claims near together—the father and three sons -- the permanent settlement there having been started the same season by French Half-breed refugees from Red River. There Dumont's father, now blind, still lives, as well as Gabriel's family.

Gabriel put a ferry scow on the South Branch, at his place, which is known as "Gabriel's Crossing."

This ferry brought him in a very comfortable revenue, and at the opening of the outbreak he was reported to be well-off. When the fighting commenced he was naturally chosen to be the leader of the rebels, a position for which he was naturally well fitted.

In person he is stout and muscular, of middle height and of great strength. His mouth is rather coarse, but the rest of his features are not displeasing. His whiskers are scanty, and his complexion dark. He was always esteemed among his friends as a respectable and honest, as well as brave, man.



Riskin instigates GSA removal from B of G

This year's running feud between the Students' Union and Graduate Students' Association moved to another street corner last week. And this time, Students' Union won the skirmish.

The Board of Governors informed the GSA by letter Nov. 10 that its member on the B of G, M. A. Adam (GSA President) "has been asked to withdraw", because, according to the Board, the GSA is not entitled to any members.

This ruling came about because of a question by Gerry Riskin (SU President) at the Sept. 8 meeting of the Board. He asked whether the GSA was incorporated "as required under the Universities Act (Section 40-5) or under the Societies Act".

The university's solicitors were asked to investigate. They reported that GSA was not incorporated, and also that "in order to be the kind of association to which the Universities Act refers, the GSA must be incorporated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council".

The Universities Act provides for a graduate students' association to have a member on the B of G. The relevant sections of the Act say "where a university has a faculty of graduate studies, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may incorporate a graduate students' association", and "if the university has a graduate students' association", one person "who shall be a full member of the association and nominated by the council of the association" will be appointed to the B of G "by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

At the Nov. 14 GSA meeting, M. A. Adam claimed that it is not clear that a graduate students' association must be incorporated before it is eligible for membership of the B of G.

Other GSA members questioned whether Adam could be removed by the Board of Governors, or whether he could only be removed by the Lieutenant Governor, as the Lieutenant Governor is the one who appoints mem-

bers to the B of G, and not the B of G itself.

However, the GSA Council decided that it would respond to the B of G's action by accepting their offer to have the GSA nominate an interim "Graduate Student Consultant to attend meetings of the Board with voice but without vote."

It passed a motion to send a letter to the Board saying that "the GSA ratifies the appointment of M. A. Adam as interim and full member of the Board."

The GSA will regain its full voting member on the B of G as soon as its incorporation papers, which have been in the hands of the government for some time, are approved.

The Board's Nov. 10 letter said that it "will support an application from the GSA to the Minister asking for incorporation".

The GSA executive expressed concern that the impression given by the *Edmonton Journal* and the *Gateway* be corrected. Those accounts were interpreted as incorrectly stating that the Board would support incorporation of the GSA only if the GSA pays the Students' Union fees.

"This is not so," said Adam. "The Board did not put any conditions on its approval of our incorporation."

York quits using Kraft

DOWNSVIEW(CUP) -- Campus action against Kraft food products continued to score successes last week with the decision of caterers at York University to respect the National Farmers Union boycott against the American owned monopoly.

Lynn Brooks, York manager for Versafoods Ltd., said student pressure caused him to eliminate most Kraft products from York cafeterias.

Kraft could supply some 50 to 60 percent of campus food needs, Brooks said, but this will now be cut back to 10 percent.

He claimed that individually wrapped cheese slices, pre-packaged jams and jellies, and barbeque sauces are not available from other food manufacturers, so Versafoods must use some Kraft products. He said if the company can find effective replacements the boycott of Kraft Products will be made complete.

A spokesman for the Kraft Boycott committee told CUP that all of the above mentioned products were readily available from different food distributors.

Brooks said he was persuaded to boycott when he read a letter from York student council president John Theobald in *Excalibur*, the student newspaper.

Continued student pressure persuaded the administration at the University of Lethbridge to remove most Kraft products from its cafeterias. Only Kraft salad dressings remain.

The nation-wide boycott is now well into its second year. The NFU is seeking the right to bargain collectively with Kraft to obtain higher prices for farm products. Kraft refuses to negotiate, and refuses to discuss the issue publicly. All requests for speakers to present the company's point of view are referred to provincial marketing boards and the Canadian Dairy Council, an industry mouthpiece.

Women's Center

A place for women to come together and develop

Many women from all walks of life feel frustrated for a number of reasons. These can be emotional; you feel that you have a problem that you really need to talk to someone about, someone who cares and understands. Or physical: you are carrying an unwanted child within you, you have some gynecological problem you don't know how to handle, and are afraid to approach your parents, boyfriend, husband, or doctor about. Or occupational: you are paid less than your male counterparts for the same jobs.

If you care enough to do something about these things, there is a place to go, to talk, to get information from sympathetic women. That place is the Women's Center. The purpose of the Women's Center is to bring women together in a congenial atmosphere to talk and find out what we can do--explore ourselves and other women through consciousness-raising, act to change the circumstances causing our oppression as women through various activities and organizations, build our confidence, realize that the things we thought were our own individual trou-

bles are common to many women and are in fact not weaknesses of ours, but caused by a variety of oppressive institutions, laws and people in our society.

There are already functioning centers of this kind in other Canadian cities. Is Edmonton ready for such a center? We need the help of other women, we need to know that there is support for it in Edmonton. We are at a crucial point in the development of the Women's Center. We must have your support--there is much to be done before the Center will function as it should. We would like your presence and enthusiasm.

If you decide that you would like to become active to change women's status in this society, there are organizations to join, things to do. Presently the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws, the Lesbian Feminists and Everywoman are involved in the Center, and we would like like other women's organizations to become involved--we have lots of space for every type of women's activities, for all women. We need your help--if you have any specialized

skills or talents you would like to contribute, a anything valuable to teach other women, we welcome your participation. We want the center to be a place where all women can come, to learn about anything that will benefit them, to share and exchange ideas.

We want the Center to be a place to meet women, to make friends, to feel free to express your love for other women, to talk about your lives, to find reading material about women's liberation that interests you. But these things aren't going to happen unless women take essential steps: reaching out, coming down to the Center, finding out what you can do to help. If you are interested, call the Women's Center, 424-2006 on Mondays or Thursdays, 7-10:00, Saturdays 1-4:00. Or better yet come down to the Center, 9623 103A Avenue, at any of the above times. We are having a general meeting on Monday, Nov. 27 at 7:30, which is very important to the future of the Center, and all interested women should attend.

by Trish McFeely

CKUA



high lights

Thurs. (Nov. 23)

10:00 A.M. SHANK OF THE MORNING:
11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:
6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:
8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:

A wide range of music from classics through folk to jazz.
Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.
From the U of A Department of Music, an hour of recorded music selected from the classics. Schumann: Cello Concerto; Nielsen: Symphony No. 2.
Telephone interview with jazz pianist Roland Hanna.

Tony Dillon-Davis
Don McLean
Marc Vasoy

Fri. (Nov. 24)

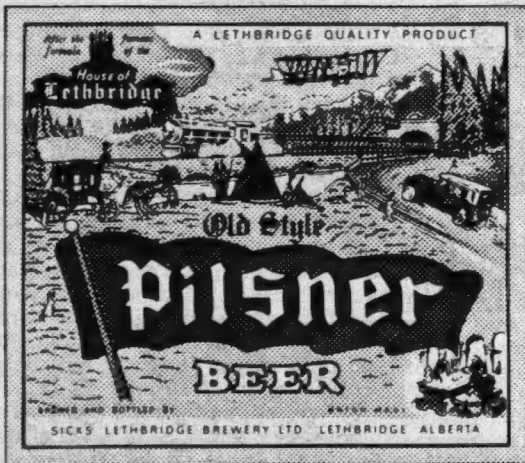
6:00 A.M. THE EYEFOPPER:
6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:
10:30 P.M. FOLK MUSIC AND TOPICAL SONGS:

Music, mostly for those who like it mixed, but mild, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30, 8:55.
Recital by pianist Laurel Nichol - recorded in Con. Hall.
A weekly U of A Radio production. Tonight, conversation with Pete Seeger.

Bill Coull
Don McLean
Larry Saidman & Chris Mitchell



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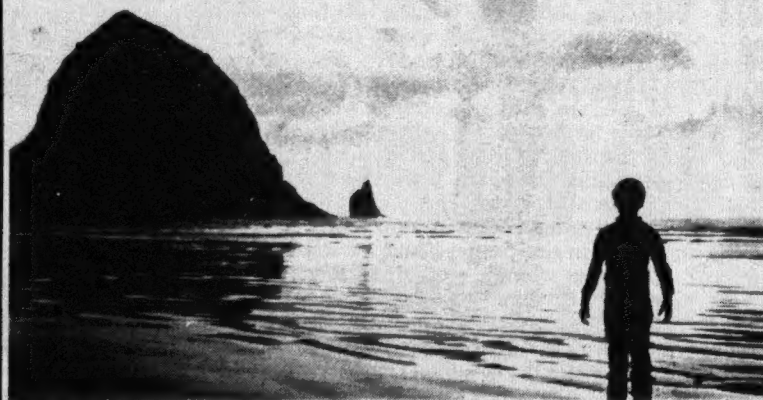
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Dr. Ball to help re-organize British medical facilities



Dr. M. Ball

by Doug Mustard

The University Health Service (UHS) at the U of A has had to fight for its life. (Poundmaker, Sept. 20, 27, & Oct. 18).

But in Britain, the government has decided that clinics like UHS are the best way to provide medical care.

As a result, Dr. Michael Ball, Director of UHS, has been invited to go to Britain to retrain senior medical administrative personnel in the community-clinic concept of medicine practised at UHS.

Dr. Ball will be taking a year's leave of absence from Dec. 1, 1972 to Dec. 1, 1973, to teach at the Centre for Extension Training in Community Medicine in London, England. This is the major centre in England at which over 1000 senior medical officials will receive crash courses in community medicine, so that the British government can institute its community health service program by 1974.

"Successive British Governments have been working on a plan for completely re-organizing the British National Health Service", said Dr. Ball. The reorganization involves the integration into unified clinics of services now provided by three separate groups: hospitals, family doctors, and public health doctors and nurses. "In preparation for the new structure, which will come into effect in 1974, all senior administrators have to be retrained in this integrated concept of comprehensive medical care, and in the application of modern scientific methods to planning", Dr. Ball stated.

Dr. Ball's selection means two things to the University of Alberta. First, it reflects the fact that UHS is regarded as one of the best models of health service clinics in the world. It has received many inquiries and visits from experts interested in community-clinics, and "we have had visits from Federal government representatives concerned with such areas as Health Education, family planning, and organization of Health Care", commented Dr. Ball.

"A visit to this University by a Yale professor who has been appointed by the British government to head a new Department of Extension Training in Community Medicine, was largely responsible for my being invited to take up a year's appointment as Senior Tutor in Community Medicine," Dr. Ball said.

U of A LOSES EXPERT

Second, Dr. Ball's appointment in Britain means that the U of A will be losing a man who is one of the world-recognized experts in his field.

Dr. Ball has written about 30 publications--in both French and English--on topics ranging from the organization and evaluation of medical care, to the design of electronic equipment for radiological protection, and a submission to Senator Croll's Royal Commission on Poverty in Canada on poverty and standards of living.

As Medical Statistical Advisor to the World Health Organization, he wrote chapters in *Maternity Care in the World*, which has since become a standard reference work.

Dr. Ball has been on six national committees, including the Federal ad hoc Committee on Family Planning, and the Federal Committee on Infant Mortality in the North West Territories.

He has been Vice-President of the Canadian College Health Association, has been an Executive of the Health Care and Administration Branch of the Canadian Public Health Association, and secretary to the Medical Committee of the Family Planning

Federation of Canada.

WHY DR. BALL CAME TO UHS

Dr. Ball came to the U of A in 1969 as the first time Director of the Health Service, because he was attracted to the opportunities described in the advertisement which said the Health Service was "a growing department with a new building shortly to be constructed", commented Dr. Ball.

According to Dr. Ball, his plans were "to develop UHS into a good example of a community health centre to serve the student and university population, by applying all the principles that had been well-established in other parts of Canada and other parts of the world."

Dr. Ball stated that when he came,

the Health Service "was recognized as one of the largest and best financed in the whole of Canada." He added, "I believe I have managed to extend its range of services and to develop and organize it along modern lines, even in the face of a diminishing budget."

Although Dr. Ball did not say so, it is easy to imagine that the continued fight that UHS has been forced to conduct for its life, and the resulting "diminishing budget", had some bearing on his decision to accept the appointment in Britain. In Britain such clinics have been accepted to the point of becoming government policy.

Dr. Ball will be teaching partly in London and partly in Oxford, and announced with some apparent satisfaction that he would be "renting a sixteenth-century cottage on a farm" half-way between those two points.

Commonwealth cyclists to race in North Garneau

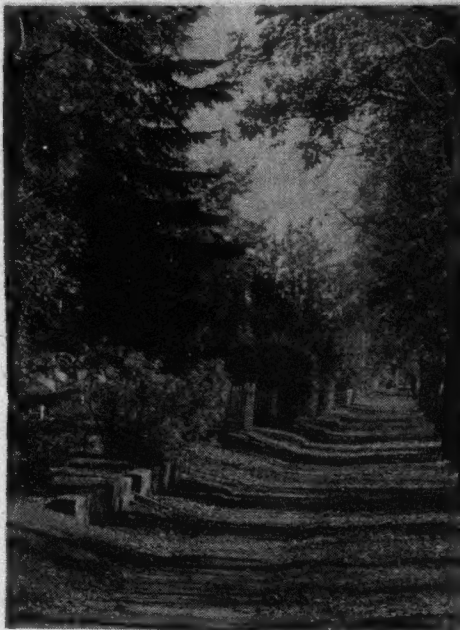
In a phone interview Thursday the Dean of Phys. Ed., Mr. Van Vliet, confirmed that the proposed site for the Commonwealth Games cycling track is the area north of 87th Avenue between 110th and 111th Street.

When asked whether he expects much opposition from North Garneau residents, Mr. Van Vliet replied, "No, I don't. The land is owned by the University, and the nature of the proposed facility is such that it will very seldom attract large crowds."

In addition he mentioned that his plans for the future include an all-weather track and football field with a larger capacity than the present field south of the main pool.

He feels a possibility would be to convert the cycling track into such a facility after the Games.

If this conversion proves feasible, why not build the cycling track on the site of the present University field? This would prevent the swallowing up of the area north of 85th Avenue between 110th and 111th Street, and it would also provide a central location for the new University field.



WHEN YOU'RE SMILING CALL FOR 'LABATT'S BLUE'



Errata

Concerning the story "Organic Agriculture - reconciling man with nature" Poundmaker/November 15, the following errors in copy were made. Under the heading "Natural Fertilizers" in reference to the use of rock powder fertilizers "these fertilizers are quite expensive, relatively speaking but have low-releasing and long-releasing effects and need only be applied every few years," should have read - but have slow releasing and long-lasting effects and need only be applied every few years.

Under the heading "Organic foods and you" in reference to producers and suppliers of organic foods - "In Alberta Crooked Creek Stone Mills, owned and operated by Peter Isaac, sells a very good organic stone ground whole wheat flour under the name 'Alberta King'." should have read - sells a very good organic stone ground whole wheat flour. There is an outfit in Bassano who produce stone ground flour and sell it under the name of 'Alberta King'.

LETTERS PAGE
Poundmaker
11011 88 ave.

Profs don't either

Dear Sir:

The Poundmaker for November 8th contained an analysis of voting patterns in the constituency of Strathcona for the recent Federal election. It was headed "U of A Students Don't Like Conservatives (But Profs Do)".

Certainly the analysis of the voting at "Fletcher Park Students' residence indicated strong support for the Liberal candidate, less, though still considerable, support for the NDP candidate, and small support for the Conservative. It is also true that this runs counter to the pattern of voting in other parts of the constituency; but it is illogical to argue that because many professors happen to live in those parts of the constituency which turned in a large Conservative vote, that therefore professors must have voted for the Conservatives.

Let us look for example, at Polling Division No. 221 (Edmonton-Strathcona). On the polling list 14 electors listed their occupation as professor

(including several retired ones), 58 electors were students. Together they make up substantially less than a third of the total of 236 ballots cast. With the score 121 for Progressive Conservative, 89 Liberal, 26 NDP, we can conclude that more than half of the students did not vote NDP, and that is all we can conclude. We certainly cannot draw conclusions about how the professors voted.

I suggest that the proportion of professors in the other polls is similar and that nowhere can we draw conclusions as to how they voted.

The final suggestion in the article - that professors who voice "liberal" or "socialist" views in public then go to the poll and vote privately for Conservative candidates - is without any factual or logical foundation and is a gratuitous insult, which is destructive of the unity to be desired between progressive students and progressive professors.

Yours sincerely,
Tony Mardiros

OPEN LETTER

Are the lower classes irresponsible?

An OPEN LETTER to the lady in my Sociology 320 class who thinks the lower classes are irresponsible:

Lady, it is thinking such as yours that makes the 'poor' in our society 'irresponsible', that produces the skid row winoes, the teenage hoodlums, the broken families, that, in fact, invites, promotes, and perpetuates the behavior you term 'irresponsible'.

You want to cure the ills of these people. You want to make them a responsible part of our society, on your terms.

But lady, it is exactly your terms that keep the poor 'poor'. Until you stop judging these people, for that matter, any people, by your values, stop assessing their way of life by yours, until you strip yourself of any (middleclass) biases, until then, any 'rehabilitative' efforts on your part will only be aggravative, negative, make things worse.

You expect these people to be something, someone which they are not. You unrealistically demand that they live according to middle and upper class standards on lower class wages, and chastise them when they realistically fall short.

You impose laws made for 'law-abiding' citizens. Yet, how many of you are law-abiding?

You feel the poor are ripping-off the tax-payer by going on welfare. But why do they go on welfare? Because our society cannot cope with them. Our society does not provide them a place. Our society demands that they be a part but does not grant them that part.

Do you think that old-age pensioners, unwed mothers, single-parent families, the handicapped, that those who cannot

earn a living should be denied a living?

And what of unskilled labourers, or those who simply cannot learn to be bank managers or business executives, should they be denied a living, too?

And what of those who realize our society for what it is and have the constitution not to fall prey to it? Are they also to be denied?

You place the onus on the individual whenever anything goes 'wrong'. But look to the society, to the environment for the 'wrong'. Our society is one of exploitation. People are exploited. Their cultures, their livelihoods, their lives have been destroyed in the name of progress for our society, always destroyed and never replaced. They have never been incorporated into our society, and they are no longer allowed or able to live in their own. Yet you insist they abide by our society.

Look to our society, turning on itself, eating its own children.

Where do all these people go? What do they do? They exist yet they do not exist.

Lady, I suggest you go to the welfare office and go through the agonizing ritual it entails. I suggest you live in a hovel. I suggest you wear dirty clothes. I suggest you experience the degradation, the shame, the brutal assault on and final loss of dignity that our society sadistically forces on these people.

When you say the poor are irresponsible, perhaps they are, in the sense that they are not responsible to this society. But then, why should they be? They are responsible to themselves, and to themselves alone. That is the law of the street. That is the law of survival.

Ever so sincerely
Cheryl Croucher
Arts 2

Parking fines:

Is there an alternative?

Sir:

A certain portion of the students on this campus (supported by your editorial policy) are making an issue of the methods which the Administration uses in enforcing its parking fines. In this letter I would like to put the legal issues aside for a moment and consider the problem from a practical standpoint.

I hope you will agree that some sort of regulation of parking on Campus is necessary. There is simply not enough room on this Campus to accommodate every student who wishes to drive a car to school and there won't be until the expansion of the University bulldozes the rest of North Garneau to make one huge monster of a parking lot.

If the Administration was to stop the

present "illegal" system of collection, what alternatives would be open to it? Should it have offenders towed away thus making the penalty of a violation twenty or thirty dollars? Should it have the City Police issue tickets, nonpayment of which results in a court summons? Should it abandon all regulation (first come, first park) resulting in anyone arriving on Campus after 10 AM having no place to park? Should it level the rest of North Garneau? A high-rise parkade?

--John Kozina

P. S. Regarding the legal issue, since you have a fourth year law student's opinion countering Rob-Curtis' opinion, I would like to mention that I am in fifth year and I agree with Curtis.

Old riders of the orange stage

Dear Friend:

If you are so concerned about our quality of life that you devote many pages to environmental issues, why don't you support public transportation or at least say something about it?

The long wrangling about the legality of parking fines uses up a lot of lead and a couple of spruce trees, but it won't get us out of the traffic jam.

The transportation issue is here and

now, and it is time we break the vicious circle of no patronage, no service and therefore no patronage.

I appeal to your social conscience and ask you that in your great fight against Kraft and the chemical companies you take some time out to give a helping hand to the bus-riding proletariat. We are sick and tired of being second class citizens.

Sincerely,
Andrew Klar
(G. S.)

CAB flute player

Dear Editor:

This is for music lovers who daily and unwillingly put up with U of A's now famous "tuneless wonder." I'm referring to the flute player who daily gives free exhibitions of his fantastic performances on the main floor of CAB.

Daily he displays his incompetence on the flute and daily people sitting in CAB, trying to visit with a friend, have a coffee or read the paper, swear and curse him under their breath (as I do), or to one another, as our performer starts his performance of 1/2 tunes which he starts, but never gets past the first few notes.

Realizing that we're in a "do-your-own-thing" time, I shouldn't really be criticizing him. Who knows, we may be hearing an aspiring musician and, one day, may be paying to listen to

him play in a concert hall (I doubt it) and our musician is practicing for just such a day (I doubt that too).

We, who swear and curse him under our breath, (I think everyone does) shouldn't do or say anything though, he has a right there as much as we do, (and besides, we might hurt his feelings) we should quietly leave this noise pollution behind and go to some already over-crowded area to do our visiting, drinking and reading and leave the vast expanses of CAB alone with our "tuneless wonder". A better suggestion might be for the "tuneless wonder" to leave to some other area and bestow the magic of his music upon the ears of a more appreciable audience.

I hope he does.

Nestor Kapowich
Commerce

POUNDMAKER

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news editor.... ellen Nygaard
arts editor.... ross harvey
war correspondent.... rick grant
managing editor.... john trithart

STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Well now, this poses an interesting problem. I mean, who in fact were the staff this issue? (Winston Gereluk brought up that one.) And to whom goes the honor of first mention? (That is now obviously an academic question chosen Ellen Nygaard, Ann Harvey and Colette Forest in what proved to be beautiful three-part harmony.) And what about Jim Selby? Or Ron (Help me! Help me!) Yakimchuk? Or even Ross Harvey? Or Ian Birse and Lawry Eagle (and Cheryl Croucher, for that matter)? Malcolm Archibald? Dave Bird? John Trithart? WHO COULD DECIDE? Certainly not Rick (long distance tape recorder) Grant. And so it goes (for G. Harvey Thomgirt?)...

P. S. And what about Bob Blair?

North Garneau protest meeting called

Dear North Garneau:

It is the intention of the university planning board to knock down all the houses west of 111 st. and north of 87 ave. in the near future. It is also the intention of this board to knock down two or three houses in the rest of North Garneau.

The following groups have expressed great interest in obtaining housing or space in North Garneau:

The Autistic School
The Poundmaker Newspaper
Campus Co-op

There is also a long list of people waiting for a "Royal Trust" house.

The Autistic School originally got its house by an order from the board of Governors. The other levels of the university have been very helpful -- except the university planning and space. Students have been able to obtain first hand experience in working with less fortunate children, but they need more space.

The Poundmaker Newspaper has been working out of a basement in North Garneau and is really stuck for

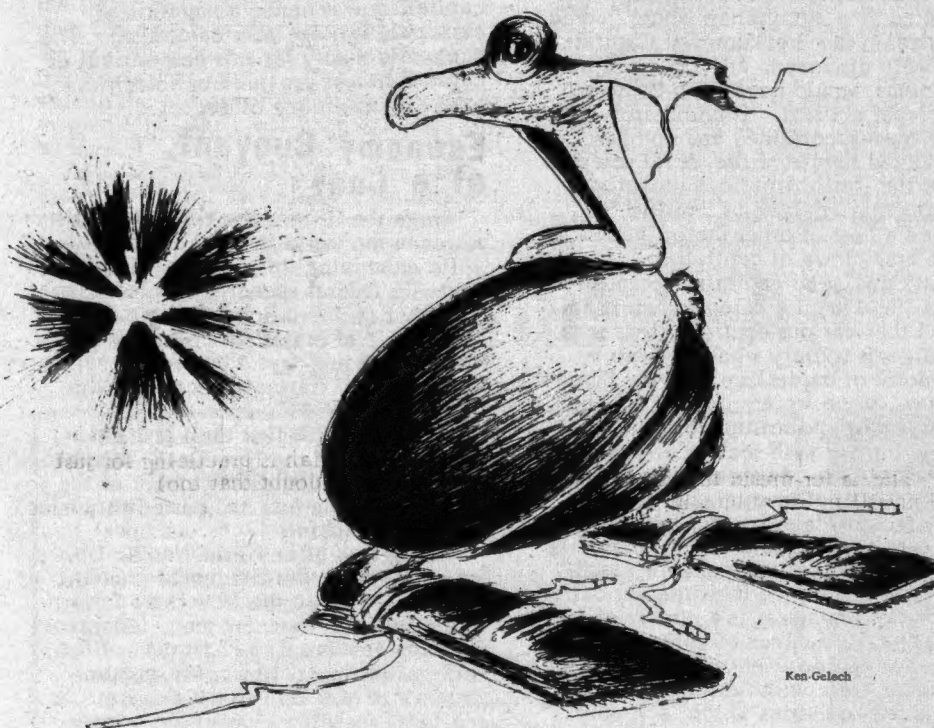
space. When the newspaper requested some space Dr. Neal replied that the priorities of the university were to give space only to academic organizations. When he was questioned about the Autistic School he gave the typical beauracrat brush-off "It's not our responsibility. It's the provincial government's."

When Dr. Neal was asked about fixing up the houses he said it would be expensive ... 700 to 1000 dollars. The cost for wrecking as quoted by one of the companies hired by the university was between 500 and 700 dollars.

WHY DESTROY THE HOUSES WHEN THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO NEED THEM ????

If you are interested in seeing a more conscious decision made about the future of these houses COME to 11011 - 88 ave. on thursday the 23 of November at 7:30 p.m.

The people at
11011 88th Ave.



Stilbestrol no big deal, says Aggie

Dear Editor,

I would like to clarify a few points and also give a few suggestions concerning the article written from Martha Joblonski's S. T. O. P. report last week.

First I would like to know how the hell I can "fatten cattle artificially by a synthetic castration" with the use of stilbestrol. Stilbestrol is used to give cattle better feed efficiency and less fat production than cattle without it get. It is usually only fed to steers (castrated bulls) and does not synthetically castrate them. They have lost their marble's long before stilbestrol is fed to them. If in fact the STOP report contains a new synthetic method for castrating, the ranchers of Alberta plus myself would like to hear about it.

Another point I would like to bring up is the residue level of stilbestrol that can be detected in meat. The article indicated that 3ppm is the lowest level but in fact it is 1ppb and has been for two years.

I personally feel that the problems that initiated consumer concern were from medical use and not from low dose residues in meats. Stilbestrol is given to women for many sexual treatments, menopause especially, and has been for 25 years. These treatments are in fairly large doses and yet any level whatsoever of stilbestrol in meat is unlawful and unacceptable to the point where no feeding of stilbestrol is

allowed as of January 11, 1973.

Stilbestrol probably has been misused by the occasional cattle feeder, but no residues have on record ever been found in Canadian Beef. On the contrary, the USA has found the occasional carcass with residues (1-3 ppb), and yet they can still use stilbestrol implants. American stilbestrol implanted cattle can also be legally imported to Canada where all stilbestrol use is illegal. This means an American cattle feeder can implant stilbestrol and get much better feed efficiency (15 - 20%), ship their cattle to Canada and undercut our beef prices because Canadian feeders cannot use stilbestrol.

I have not read Martha Joblonski's S. T. O. P. report but I am sure it was done with the purpose of helping Canadians realize some food pollution problems. Yet I feel that probably the irrational methods of trying to condemn all additives on incorrect evidence such as her report is the wrong approach. I do not mean that her type of work should be stopped, but I do think a more rational approach on additives such as the irony of legal stilbestrol implants in the U. S. and the use of stilbestrol in medical treatments would get more cooperation from all sides and do more good for both the consumer and the producer.

Jim Gowans
Ag 4

Conspiracy uncovered

The following letter was forwarded to POUNDMAKER by the executive officer of the U of A senate, to whom it is addressed. It was also the subject of some discussion at last week's meeting of that body.

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you of the paper (The Poundmaker) which in my opinion is a piece of rubbish, and is a terrible paper to be printed and then put out for our students including my 1st year daughter to pick up and read or bring home.

I would think a place of such notable learning would be able to stop trash as this from being printed.

If students of this calibre are going to such a great place of learning and have these things on mind, then I would say they are not using their God given talents in the right way and should not be able to attend or have any privilege of being there.

I would think the head of the University and staff would be able to surely do something to put an end to such garbage and once more have a place where all would go without coming across the sort of thing that does in a great degree lower the high goals and standards of any University.

A disgusted mother

(signed)

Reprinted here is The Edmonton Journal's account of the relevant portion of that meeting.

Parents 'disgusted' with student paper

The University of Alberta has received several complaints concerning the content of some issues of the alternate student newspaper "The Poundmaker," a U of A senate meeting was told Friday.

The senate had before it a letter from "a disgusted mother" who described the student newspaper as "a piece of rubbish" and "a terrible paper to be printed and then put out for our students including my first-year daughter to pick up and read

or bring home." The woman enclosed a copy of the Oct. 4 issue of the newspaper.

Senate executive officer William Thorsell told the meeting university provost Prof. A. A. Ryan was aware of increasing public concern over the matter and may try to organize an off-campus seminar on the student press.

Invitations sounding out the two student newspapers had been sent out, he said. One replied cautiously while the other has not yet replied.

And the Poundmaker replies...

Curses! Discovered!

Well, alright. So now you know. Another of our fanatical anarchistic revolutionary tactics has been uncovered!

Yes! We have been printing obscene material. And do you know why? Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha! Students from all over this campus have been taking our rag home to their parents. Bourgeois parents of bourgeois students. Now remember, our goal is to utterly defeat the bourgeoisie. And what better way to defeat the bourgeoisie and set up our own fanatical dictatorial regime than to KILL THEM!?

How kill them?

BY INDUCING CARDIAC ARRESTS BROUGHT ON BY TOO FREQUENT EXPOSURE TO SHOCKING WORDS AND PICTURES!

Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha!

But this tactic has been discovered.

Ha ha - but we have more. Oh my, yes.

And we will triumph! We will utterly crush and decimate the forces of blind and spineless reaction and march forward, inexorable, towards our own monolithic police state that will serve solely to put us in power and luxury and degrade and enslave everyone else. Ha ha ha ha ha!

And there's nothing you can do. We have secret aid of massive amounts (yes, millions.) of money from Peking and Moscow.



Academics dominated exercise in socialist theorizing

by Bill Askin, Grad. Student, Dept. of History

The Poundmaker (Nov. 8, p. 13) included my short summary of the regional meeting of the Committee on Socialist Studies held Nov. 3rd-5th. This report briefly indicated the contents of the papers read. Because of its length, it could not adequately do justice to the speakers' arguments. It did, however, represent a fair attempt to sum-up the talks given.

If some of the summaries appeared vague, abstract, and ponderous, it is because they attempted to reflect the mood and tone of the papers as well as their contents.

Certainly the report did not exude gushy enthusiasm. It is a rather interesting contrast to the coverage of the same conference by another campus paper edited by a person who prides herself for her "objective journalism".

The conference was an academic exercise dominated by academics. Nellie Peterson was an exception. Speaking on "Socialism and Emancipation of Women", Mrs. Peterson bore a heavy burden. Of the seven papers at the Conference, 1 1/2 were from women. Besides personifying the female half of our population, she represented the working majority (being a farmwoman and former teacher).

The Committee on Socialist Studies is open to "all who are interested in scholarly research and analysis from a socialist point of view." Its organizers hope to "include teachers, students, writers, editors, artists, and scientists."

What about trade unionists? What about non-organized workers? What about farmers? What about Indians and other minority groupings? Are these to be cast into limbo because allegedly they are not interested in "research and analysis from a socialist point of view"?

Several unionized workers told me that they had no interest in the conference because its terms of reference smacked of elitism. Not dolts (one of them was an honors graduate in political science), they wondered why the working majority of this population whose taxes keep the universities and other educational institutions afloat, were excluded by the Committee's intended source of membership recruitment.

Elitism: The Academic Problem

The conference of socialist and liberal academics reflected the present dilemma of the whole academic community. The university is founded upon an elitist basis. It has devoted too much time and energy to the perpetuation of "ivory-tower" scholarship that does not assist Canadians in the solution of pressing societal problems; grave disparities in wealth, suppression of minority cultures, discrimination against women, pollution, U.S. domination of Canada's economy and culture, urban blight, etc.

Let's be fair. Some academics in some universities are developing a social conscience. A greater emphasis is now being placed upon community-oriented research that may assist in the solution of certain critical problems in our society. Interdisciplinary and problem-orientated research teams are devoting some university research time to some societal problems. Not enough is being done. The university is still a bureaucratic structure which is controlled by boards of governors reflecting a corporate and establishmentarian ethos -- but a small start has been made.

Surely a Committee on Socialist Studies can do as much as other committees of scholars who have at least made an effort to start the process of democratization of academic life. This committee seems to be seriously influenced by the philosophy upon which traditional, elitist education is based.

Elitist philosophy reflects the idea that a clear-cut dichotomy exists between the "practical" and the "theoretical". The worker, farmer, etc.

can spend his hours in practical productive labor. The "intellectual", however, must not concern himself with low-order practical activities. Instead, abstract general "truths" must be pondered in isolation from the "dirt and grime" of productive daily activity. Or, neo-scholastic navel-gazing ("analysis") must replace the enunciation of any generalization which may have some theoretical significance to the "masses". The intellectual works with his "mind" whereas the "plebian" works with his "hands". A false "mind-body" dichotomy is hence perpetuated.

Reading the headlines of campus newspapers ("humane society socialist goal" and "Weekend gathering of socialists held"), one would think that a gathering of socialist theoreticians took place. On the contrary, the only speakers who indicated their political preferences were Nellie Peterson and Dr. Garfinkle, the latter expressing "sympathy" with that part of the MISC analysis dealing with economic nationalism. On the whole, the majority of the speakers probably voted New Democrat during the Federal Election, with one or two of the small-l liberals perhaps voting Liberal since "Trudeau is the only man who can hold Canada together."

A lack of political partisanship was to be expected. However, when the question of Canadian socialism is being considered, it is surely necessary to discuss the very practical question as to how meaningful political and social change is to come about. At this point, parties and movements are surely a very necessary topic for discussion. Dr. Garfinkle was criticized justly in my opinion, for omitting any consideration of movements other than C. I. C. and M. I. S. C. during his talk. One omission brought forward was the Canadian Liberation Movement.

Let I be accused of being entirely negative in my criticism. I will admit that some of the papers given were valuable from a theoretical and philosophical point-of-view. Yet, some of the more interesting papers could not be discussed at length because of the crowded format of the conference. Complex topics in literature, philosophy, economics, sociology, etc. were covered in papers delivered in what were intended to be hourly periods, and these papers could not have been discussed in depth. Hence, audience participation was restrained, and the flow of ideas tended to be one-sided. Too many professors, it seems, are still gravely addicted to the lecture method.

The organizers of future conferences of this type may be well advised to -- distribute papers to interested persons well in advance so that they may be properly digested -- schedule adequate time for discussion -- organize conferences on a problem-oriented or thematic basis so that non-academic sectors of the popu-

lation might be more inclined to participate

--at meetings dealing with specific questions confronting Canadian socialists (women's rights; Canadian nationalism, etc.), invite sufficient speakers so that a broad spectrum of socialist viewpoints may be presented.

Some Theories on the Breakdown of Capitalism

One of the topics advertised by the Committee on Socialist Studies as being on the agenda for discussion at its week end conference was "Some Theories on the Breakdown of Capitalism". It was with a measure of disappointment, therefore, that I learned that the topic was incorrectly stated. It should have been advertised as being "Some Theories on the Breakdown of Capitalism".

The trouble with Dr. Ozol's analysis is that it too easily may be taken out of context, and may be used as an apology for capitalism as it exists today. This probably wouldn't be Dr. Ozol's intention, for it is admittedly an analysis of claims made by Marx at a certain stage in European history (ie, the mid-19th Century). This is why it would have been better if the paper had been presented at a symposium where "Some Theories on the Breakdown of Capitalism" were discussed, and Dr. Ozol's statements would have been kept with in a proper context. Unfortunately, due to the over-specialized and compartmentalized nature of the social sciences within the North American university, an economic analysis is bound to exclude a host of other factors pertinent to the breakdown of capitalism.

Marx analyzed capitalist societies within 19th Century Europe when it appeared that various contradictions within bourgeois society would lead to a breakdown of capitalism. In the human sciences, since we are dealing with sapient beings possessing volition, the ability to cope with social contingencies, etc., it is often easier to explain various causes of phenomena within a society than it is to predict with exactitude what forms future society may take. Hence, the predictive value of classical Marxism may be legitimately called into question when it is a matter of foretelling the breakdown of capitalism. However, this does not obviate the fact that there are contradictions within capitalist economies which can only be resolved by the transmutation of these societies into ones qualitatively different.

While Marx analyzed capitalism within single economic entities (on the whole, single nation-states), later critics of capitalism (such as Lenin in Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism) analyzed capitalism on a global basis. Predatory governments, representing the bourgeoisies of their respective countries, engaged in fierce rivalries for colonies, markets for their goods, sources of raw materials, etc. This rivalry often produced armed conflict. The Lenin analysis was first written in 1916, in the middle of World War I and before the Russian revolution.



At this period, contradictions with revolutionary potential could only exist within capitalist countries and between rival powers. After 1917, these internal contradictions were to a great extent replaced by those between the socialist USSR on one hand, and capitalist countries on the other.

At the time of the Great Depression, it is fairly safe to say that classical, laissez-faire capitalism had broken down on its own accord (this is the model of capitalism that Marx had analyzed). The response of capitalism in order to forestall its complete replacement by socialism. State-regulated capitalism was hence a negation of classical, laissez-faire capitalism. The economic theory for this new variant of capitalism was provided by John Maynard Keynes among others.

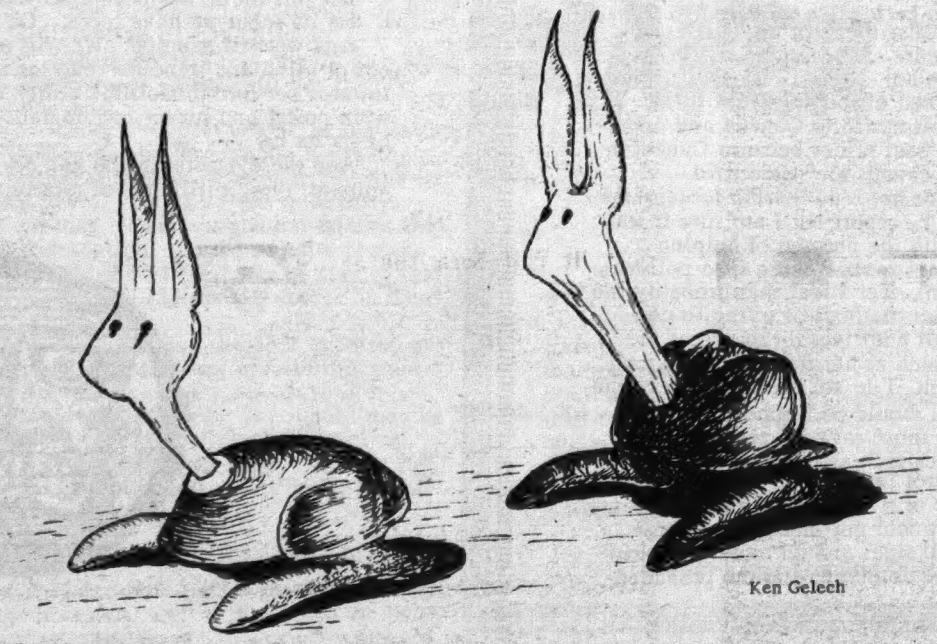
Economy Buoyant, at a Cost

Since the US was the chief capitalist power in the world by 1930, it is worthwhile examining this country. Until 1930, US federal spending was less than 5 percent of the national income except at the time of major wars. In this year federal spending was 4 percent of national income; state and local spending 11 percent. In 1936, upon the completion of Roosevelt's first term and after the initiation of the New Deal, federal spending had reached 13 percent of the national income and had passed state and local spending.

During and after World War II, US federal expenditure fluctuated greatly. However, by 1950 the New Deal pattern was resumed so that, by then, federal spending amounted to 17 percent of the national income. Now, this spending amounts to over 26 percent and state and local spending -- over and above federal grants -- represents about 14 percent of the US national income. In other words, total government spending in the US is about 40 percent of that country's annual national income, almost triple the expenditure in 1930.

US government spending is a mechanism which attempts to keep the economy of that country buoyant. Much of this spending is for unjust wars (Vietnam) and unnecessary, inefficient governmental bureaucracy. The US government manipulates the American economy in the same way that highly integrated US corporations manipulate consumer buying patterns, utilizing planned obsolescence, creating demand for unnecessary commodities, promoting wasteful consumption, etc. US neo-capitalism is hence still "buoyant", but at the cost of ecological destruction unnecessary and prolonged warfare, neo-colonialist domination of "third world" countries, and an inequitable relationship with its Western "allies" (among which Canada must be numbered as a sad example).

A glance at US society (and other capitalist societies today) will indicate that internal, antagonistic contradictions have not appeared. Neither have external contradictions between US and other capitalist societies, between US metropolis and resource-supplying hinterland regions, and between US and socialist societies. To assume that the process of social transformation within the western world has been in any way arrested would be a very dubious assumption. This is not what Dr. Ozol did in his paper, but to criticize Marx's 19th Century analysis and predictions on the basis of 1972 hindsight that could lead some unwitting persons into losing sight of current crises besetting capitalism.



Ken Gelech

Profs steal papers, too

Students aren't the only people at university who submit essays which aren't their own work.

This was the feeling of the GSA Council meeting Nov. 14. The Council unanimously passed a motion setting up a committee to look into the matter of professors submitting articles to academic journals under their own names, when in fact the article or research had been done by a graduate student.

The Committee is comprised of Louise Horstman (Zoology) and Eleanor Bergen (Zoology).

A representation from a former graduate student who felt that he had been a victim of this phenomenon, received a sympathetic hearing from members of the Council, and resulted in the setting up of the Committee.

Many Council members stated that they knew of other incidents in which the supervisor of a graduate student had taken advantage of the students' vulnerable position and had the student's work published as his own.

After the meeting, the former student making the representation said he was amazed to find the phenomenon was so widespread. He had written to the Board of Governors, he said, but they had told him they had no policy on the matter, "preferring to leave it up to professional ethics". (Because he is still in the process of inquiring into his own case he asked that his name not be used.)

Dave McMurray, GSA Vice-President, told the Council that a GFC Committee on Copyright had presented a report to the GFC Executive, but "since it made no mention of the supervisor-graduate student problem, the report had been sent back to the Committee to consider the problem."

--Doug Mustard

UAVAC parade goes as usual

A standard 75 people turned out Saturday to protest US involvement and Canadian complicity in the Viet Nam War.

Starting at 2:00 p.m. at the Legislative grounds, the band of malcontents marched along a route always paralleling but never including Jasper Avenue to Sir Winston Churchill square where a short rally was held, each of the five speakers representing various sponsoring groups in the demonstration concentrating on the main points of the illegality and immorality of U.S. involvement, the hypocrisy of Canadian complicity and the farseness of current "peace" proposals (including a possible "peace-keeping role" for Canadian troops, a suggestion roundly condemned by the demonstrators).

The main sponsoring bodies, UAVAC, and its parent organization, the Young Socialists, followed their time-honored tactics in both planning and promoting the march, thereby achieving the standard time-honored results.

Perhaps a half dozen passers-by joined the march as it thread its way through Saturday afternoon downtown Edmonton.

No real hostility was encountered at any time during the entire demonstration, a welcome and at the same time indicative change from the marches of a few years back.

It is unfortunate to think that while innocent people are still being slaughtered like so much poultry in Vietnam, and for no real reason save private greed and hysteria and official inertia, constant exposure to the horror has numbed the reactive capabilities of the vast majority of the people in Edmonton.

Ah well, the signs and posters are becoming more artistically pleasing every year.

By Ross Harvey

U of S women denied welfare for wrong programs

REGINA (CUP) - About 30 women students at the University of Saskatchewan Regina Campus have been cut off welfare benefits because they are taking the wrong courses.

The women, mostly heads of single parent families, were receiving payments from the Saskatchewan Department of Social Services for baby-sitting and transportation costs while attending university.

But provincial policy offers the subsidy only to students enrolled in a two-year education course or a nursing program of similar duration. Most of the women are in second and third year arts and science courses.

A Department official said the subsidy covers teacher training "since it is only a two-year course and provides an immediate and concrete vocational goal."

"It is felt that it is not the function of the Department of Social Services for to sponsor clients for a university education. Persons with a university education tend to be in a preferred position and it is not intended that the Department of Social Services place clients in a preferred position..."

But the president of the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation said there are a number of unemployed teachers in most areas.

Most teaching positions now open require a four-year B.Ed. degree, thus minimizing the value of the two-year course. But the government will not subsidize a student in a degree program.

U of A sports in a column

No doubt you all watched the Football Bear's resounding victory over Loyola on Saturday, and whether you watched on television or if you watched at a varsity stadium and froze your toes off, it pointed out that the Bear's should have an excellent chance of taking it all this coming Saturday against Waterloo-Lutheran.

The carnage the Bears made of the Warriors made a person think of what our Bears did to Bishops last year, beating them 53-2.

The Bears did play weak football in the first half scoring only two touchdowns and with the Warrior offense being always menacing. But the front defensive line being led by Shemachuk and company and the linebackers of McLeod, Glendenning, and Wray stopped the Warriors from getting anything except two field goals.

In the second half the Bears began to roll and were ahead 27-6 at 3/4 time and in the last quarter they more than doubled that that score and finished off with 57-6 massacre.

There were no statistics where the Loyola came close to the Bears on except probably in the number of cases of frostbite. Believe me it was cold.

Although Andy McLeod won the most outstanding player award which he well deserved, I did think one player that deserved special mention was Dave Kumyk who when our ground game fell down came in and threw several long passes of 30-40 yards to put 6 points on the board.

Well, next week we should take it, but judging from what Waterloo did this season they are a fine football club and the Bears are going to have to play 60 minutes of football to beat them.

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Love Doctors
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18 in the Sun



SPECIAL This Sunday is the last in the series of opera EVENTS! at the Klondike Cinema ... MADAME BUTTERFLY

Surely people like having fun and what better way than to go out to a game of something, in this case basketball, and really enjoy yourself. I watched one game especially between Lower Res. and Dents in Div III and although the officiating was questioned at times it was a good game for Div III, with the score at 24-11. Low scores, like foot ball. The top scores were Rizzita with 6 for the Dents and Diakow and Hobarts with 9 and 8 respectively for Res.

In hockey our Bears Hockey team crushed the Victoria Vikings 8-0 on Friday and won Saturday 3-1. The first game the Bears looked fairly sharp considering their opposition, but not to take any thing away from the Victoria goaltender, the Bears definitely ruin many scoring opportunities while outscoring the Vikings 53-14. In the second game, U of A held as large a margin of play as on Friday but the U of Vic goaler was fantastic and turned aside some fifty shots.

TIDBITS

.... this is my first column,

by J.D. ANASPORT



Stop and look at transport planning

The City of Edmonton presents...

A transportation working paper

The following is the overall "Conceptual Plan" as presented in the City of Edmonton General Transportation Plan, Position Paper, which was the subject of debate at the hearing held by the city last week.

1. THE PRINCIPLE OF AN "OUTER RING ROAD", bounding many of the present "outline plan areas" of the City. An "Outer Ring Road" will provide connections to the regional and high-ways road system around Edmonton; recognizable, continuous, limited-access routing for journeys around the periphery of the City; connections to "penetrator" thoroughfares into the City's internal transportation system.

2. "PENETRATOR ROADS", linking the external road system around Edmonton into the City's internal transportation system. They will provide direct, convenient and gradual transition between the external regional and high-ways road system and the City's internal transportation system; capacities to handle free-flowing traffic commensurate with the gathering and distributing capacities of the City's associated internal tributary roads system; maximum feasible "buffering" and isolation between these "penetrator roads" and nearby land developments.

3. AN "INNER RING ROUTE", linking generally the internal city traffic and its circulation between major per-

ipheral areas bordering it, and approximately located along earlier "ring road" proposals. It will provide convenient connection between the "penetrator roads" and the City's internal transportation routes; by-pass routing for heavy traffic destined from one part of the City to another, minimizing the flows of this kind of traffic through the rest of the City's roadway network.

4. A "MAJOR ARTERIAL STREETS" NETWORK, comprising the City's primary internal roadways system. This network will provide the basic framework for roadway routes by which persons, goods and services may be conveyed from area to area within the city. It should serve to carry large volumes of traffic around individual neighborhoods and districts and minimize the flow of "through traffic" on "local streets".

The capacities of these "major arterial streets" must be supplemented by a "strong" public transit system component for the overall system to function effectively.

5. BASIC "RAIL TRANSIT" ROUTES, linking major activity centres with several particular areas of the city and with the city's surface bus transit system. These basic routes will utilize relative low-cost rights-of-way to provide additional passenger traffic more conveniently and economically than an "all-bus" system can; and providing substantial relief to the roadways system, particularly at peak passenger traffic periods. These rail

Despite all of the above data, there is no escape from building roads, as the renowned University of Toronto urban planner, Prof. Hans Blumenfeld, has pointed out. Roads are needed for the delivery of goods, (30 to 35 per cent of total traffic), for emergency service, for leisure, and for those whose destination simply cannot be served by public transit.

-- From *The Immortality of the Motorcar*

transit routes also offer new opportunities to guide further urban development and to better orient local bus routes to a "multiple destination" basis instead of the prime focus on "downtown" of an all-bus system.

6. A "PUBLIC TRANSIT" NETWORK, comprising the City's system of public transportation bus routes and "tie-in" with the eventual higher passenger capacity "rapid transit" facilities. Strong public transit services must supplement the traffic handling capacities of the roadways system (particularly at peak passenger traffic periods) attracting persons to use public transit rather than automobiles. In addition it must provide the transportation services for those who do not have automobile transportation available.

7. THE PROJECTED GROWTH OF

EDMONTON in the next 20 to 30 years, and its probable patterns, have been indicated by the City Planning Department. Presently planned "outline plan areas" will likely accommodate approximately 500,000 additional residents by the time they are filled (perhaps in 40 to 50 years' time). At that time Edmonton's population will likely be a little over 1,000,000 persons, with some 70 to 75 per cent residing between the proposed "Outer Ring Road" and the "Inner Ring" route. An inventory of the potential capacities in the present transportation system facilities has been made, together with a series of calculations on the probable future needs in terms of person-trips to be accommodated.

The U of A says...

Rapid transit is for the future

The following is an excerpt from the submission of the University of Alberta in response to the City of Edmonton General Transportation Plan Position Paper.

In this submission, the University puts forward the following points for consideration:

1. The size and nature of the population in the University area pose special transportation problems which require special attention.

2. The University supports the proposal for the provision of ring and penetrator roads, and suggests in particular that bypass alternate routes be provided to reduce the amount of non-University traffic through the University area. The University opposes the upgrading of 87th Avenue through the campus as a major arterial route.

3. The University supports the provision of rapid transit as a long-

term solution to some transportation problems, but urges that there is need for the development of a balanced transportation system.

4. Particular problems of immediate concern to the University include the following needs for:

(a) General improvements to existing streets in the University area with the objective of improving intersection capacities.

(b) Improvement to the 114th St. system from University Avenue to points beyond the 72nd Avenue traffic circle.

(c) Improvement to the 114th Street/University Avenue intersection.

(d) Upgrading of bypass roads around the University.

(e) Improvement to the Emily Murphy Road/116th Street intersection.

(f) Improvement of the 86/87 Avenue system east of the campus, between 109th and 112th Streets.

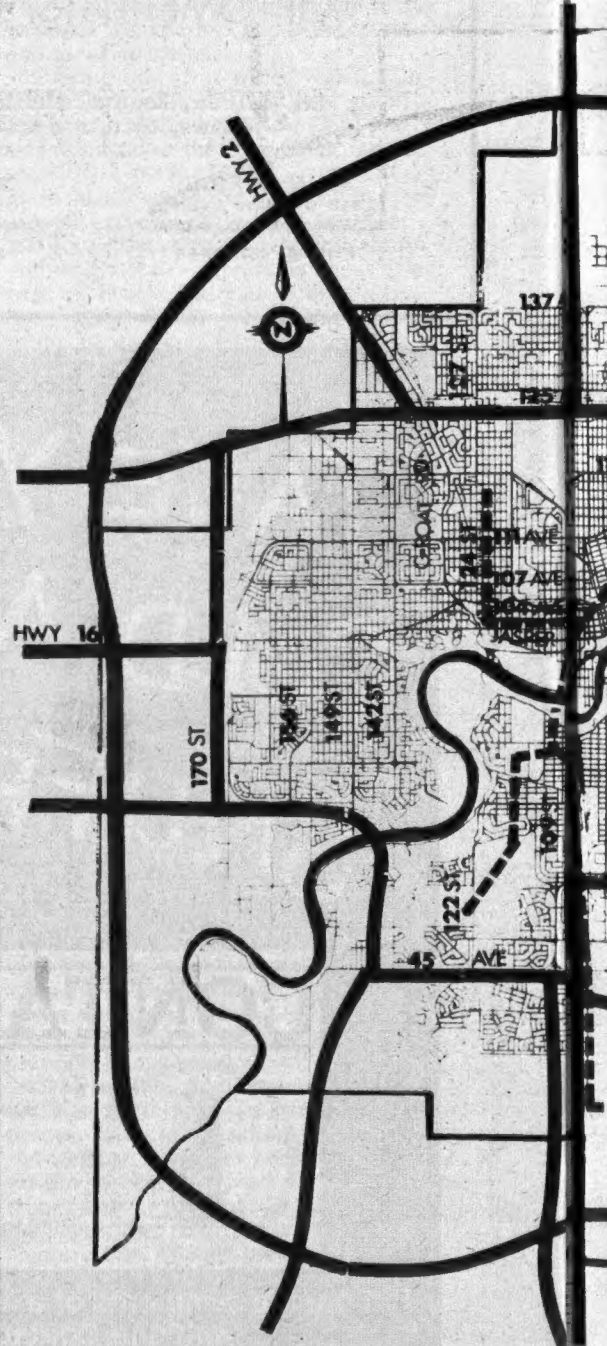
(g) Eventual downgrading of Saskatchewan Drive between 116th and 110th Streets.

(h) Discontinuation of any plans to construct a road across the University Farm at approximately 61st Avenue between 115th and 122nd Streets.

5. The University supports the continuation of the liaison for planning and developing transportation facilities which have been a feature of City/University relationships in the past few years.

The choice between a public transit oriented urban transportation system and a freeway oriented one has far greater consequences than simply what kind of vehicle people use to get about the city. As the late Catherine Bauer Wurster and others have shown, the characteristics of the transport system that a city has will determine the shape of the city and its character. High density forms of transportation like rapid transit tend to promote concentration of activity in the urban area; low density forms like the automobile tend to promote scattered development and tend to de-emphasize downtown development. "Central city traffic conditions have been worsened by the tremendous expenditures in freeway construction since the war, and it is now widely recognized that large scale concentration is incompatible with universal dependence on the private automobile."

-- From *The Immortality of the Motorcar*, a report on transportation and the city of Edmonton by the Community Resources Development Division of the U of A Extension Department



Public transit operates as a train, and consequently consumes very little land per person. On the other hand it can only function effectively when a moderate bus-load or large train-load of people are going one place at one time; (say to the University or downtown). Calculations vary, but one rapid transit track can accommodate as many people as 15 or 20 lanes of freeway.

-- From *The Immorality of the Motorcar*

A critique...

Over-emphasis on freeways is too expensive

The following is excerpted from "An Analysis and Comment on the Logic and Assumptions of the Position Paper" as researched and created by the University Practicum in Transportation -- Summer 1972.

The practicum questions the financial advisability of the outer ring road concept at this time and has reservations over the environmental impact of the extended arterial system proposed and urges a thorough review of these two aspects of the plan.

The practicum recommends the adoption of rapid transit as a more viable solution to Edmonton's most immediate transportation problems and puts forward its companion paper on L.R.T. and the Bus System for consideration.

(1)(2) Outer Ring Road and Penetrator Roads

As was touched upon in the analysis of the Guidelines the outer ring road

appears to be included in the conceptual plan because of the technical recommendation (3), and as was evidenced in appendix (2) section (2) its apparent role may be one of minimum need and maximum financial commitment from city resources to provide penetrator connectors. The practicum shares the city's concern that this road and its penetrators may unnecessarily divert scarce funds from more urgent needs and would recommend that the conceptual plan be modified to show the ring road deleted or beyond any present or future city boundaries if no commitment may be obtained from the province for 100 per cent funding of this facility and that the penetrators similarly be reduced in number and capacity to those that will be required for the city's internal growth if similarly no further commitment may be obtained from the province on the equitable funding of Edmonton's contribution to the regional road system.

(3) Inner Ring Route

The routes shown follow present or proposed arterial streets and as such follow the City of Edmonton planning concepts which the Practicum supports, particularly if buffering will be provided as recommended. Considering the city's limited resources it is questionable if the double ring system on the south east quadrant of the city can be developed in a suitable fashion and the serious roadway discontinuity at the north end of the Capilano Drive at 119 and 120 Avenues is also noted with concern.

(4) Arterials

On the network plan many present arterial streets are not shown presumably because they will not be upgraded in the future although this appears difficult to correlate with the Improvement Plan.

The Practicum is however most concerned with the arterial options portion of the map which in most cases totally contradicts the stated intention of preserving residential neighborhoods as proposed in the guidelines. The 119 - 120 Avenue couple and the Kennedale Park Annex extension, the 112 Street extension, the 88 Avenue, 76 Avenue arterials and 97 Street on the south side, all which

will tend to destroy neighborhoods that are already under serious pressure. We realize that the city may not have many options in providing access through developed areas but these would appear to go completely contrary to all the planning efforts the city has made. In general all the arterial options appear to have so many undesirable environmental features that a serious re-examination of whether the possibility of a major extension of the present arterial system is feasible should be done.

(5)(6) Rapid Transit and Bus

The practicum has in the past supported the concept of rapid transit and urges that it is a major alternative to an expanded road system. For an exhaustive analysis of how the system shown might be upgraded to a total public system, a review of the companion paper on an integrated bus and L.R.T. system is recommended.

Cheap rapid transit:

Some say it exists

(From *LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT: THE ANSWER FOR EDMONTON*, Researched by the University Practicum in Rapid Transit, Fall 1972, Page one.)

Light rapid transit or LRT is described by transportation consultant Tom E. Parkinson as follows...

"The advantages of traditional underground rapid transit subway systems in large metropolitan areas are well known, but many schemes fail to be implemented due to the large capital cost. As a result, the concept of Light Rapid Transit has gained in popularity over the last decade with many new lines in operation, particularly in Europe."

"LRT is an attempt to provide most of the advantages of traditional subway rapid transit at lower cost, it involves the use of light-weight electrically powered rail vehicles which have been developed from urban street cars. These vehicles have high power to weight ratios, usually geared to provide rapid rates of acceleration rather than high balancing (Maximum) speeds. They similarly have high braking rates with dual systems for safety. They are capable of climbing steep grades and of negotiating small radius curves. Many cars have power operated steps which permit both kerb loading and platform loading. This flexibility permits the use of existing alignments with the minimum of construction costs, and is the principal advantage of LRT. However, the schedule speed of LRT service is dependent on the quality of the alignment and it is obviously desirable to avoid severe grades, curves and highway crossings or operations at grade, all of which require speed restrictions."

"It is common practice in existing LRT operations to eliminate the worst speed restrictions initially, then as capital funds become available to gradually upgrade the entire route. The vehicle flexibility permits easy detours and false-work ramps while additional construction is underway." This means continuous service and revenues early in the initial construction and no interruption of service during continually phased annual improvements. "Several cities designed this upgrading to full rapid transit standards so that at a future time the entire alignment can become a heavy rapid transit line. Hence the LRT lines, constructed with central government funding in five Belgian cities are called 'pre-metro'."

"The capacity of LRT service on a double track line is considerably lower than full rapid transit service with a maximum of approximately 20,000 passengers per peak hour direction (ppphd)."

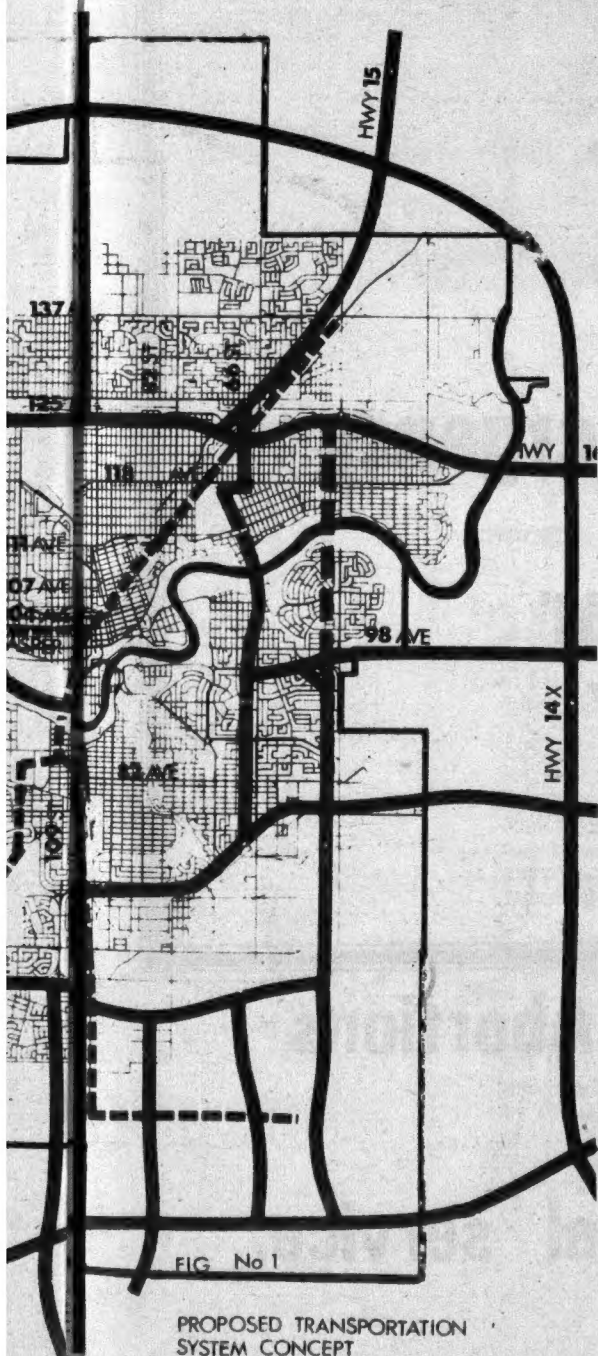
LRT lines are almost exclusively double tracked for rapid scheduling. Recently the advent of continuously welded rail has become standard practice, bringing the benefits of lower noise and track maintenance. In outer areas, LRT generally runs at grade although the right-of-way is segregated from the public. As the central business district is approached, the lines are usually exclusively subway to avoid conflict with surface traffic.

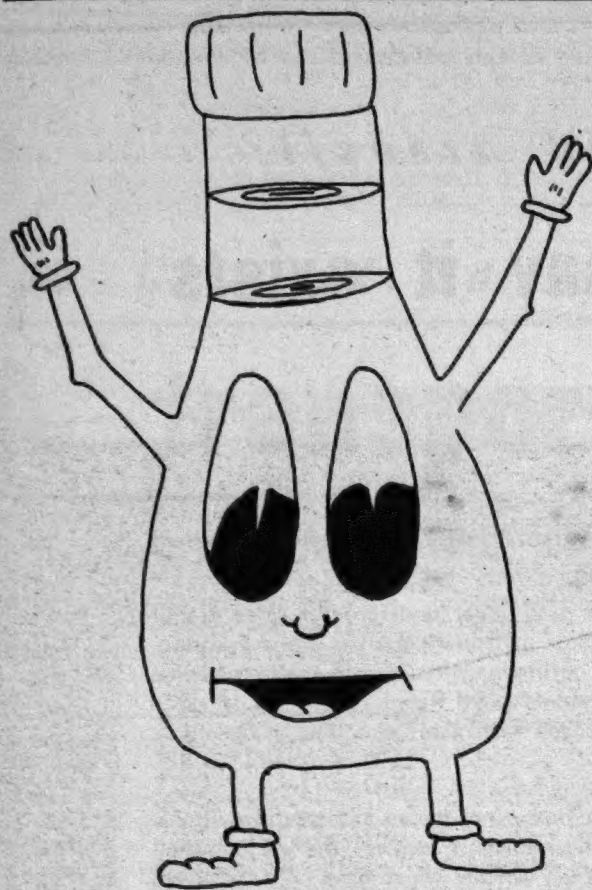
Unlike conventional rapid transit, power collection in LRT is from overhead wire rather than dangerous ground level third rail. This advantage allows simple level crossings which reduce initial capital costs. Overhead wire also increases public safety.

Very little intrusion into the urban environment accompanies LRT, especially relative to other forms of urban transportation. In addition, LRT can easily be blended into the environment or hidden entirely. Right-of-ways are typically 20 to 40 feet wide. No exhaust fumes accompany LRT and low axle loadings combined with welded rails contribute to very low noise levels.

No new technology is involved with LRT and the electric rail vehicle has evolved into a very reliable form of transportation.

An important consideration, especially in Edmonton, is the negligible effect weather has on LRT. All transfer points and stations are protected from the elements... an attractive idea for a city that endures six to seven months of raw winter weather... much of it well below zero. Stations with boutiques, shoppes and lounges become centres of pleasant activity and convenience. At ground or below ground, reduced engineering demands of LRT permit the saving of millions of dollars, so that more money can be allocated for 'people' and enjoyment. With stations costing half that of heavy rapid transit, the people can choose to have twice as many or have them twice as luxurious. Either way, the travelling citizen benefits directly in a way he can see and enjoy every day.





graphic by Tim Richardson

Dr. Bottle sez :

"Free abortion on demand is a fine idea, but remember:

**An ounce of prevention is worth a
pound of cure."**

Dig this:

	PREGNANCY RISK	
	Per Cent	
No Contraception	80	per year
Calendar Rhythm	25	" "
Chemical Foam	25	" "
Condoms, Diaphragms	15	" "
I.U.D.	3	" "
"Morning After Pill"	0.2	per emergency
(High Dose Estrogens Within 72 Hrs.)		
The Pill	0.1	per year
Sterilisation	0.02	" "
Not Doing It	0.00	" "

**Unplanned Pregnancies and Therapeutic Abortions
waste everyone's time.**

Contraception is a routine insured medical service.

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE 439-4991

POETRY SUPPLEMENT

As always, submissions to the POUNDMAKER poetry supplement are welcomed from anyone. The response did pick up a little with the publication of the second installment, but things are still not what they should be, and certainly not what they can be. So send it on down. We'll even return it if you want us to.

3

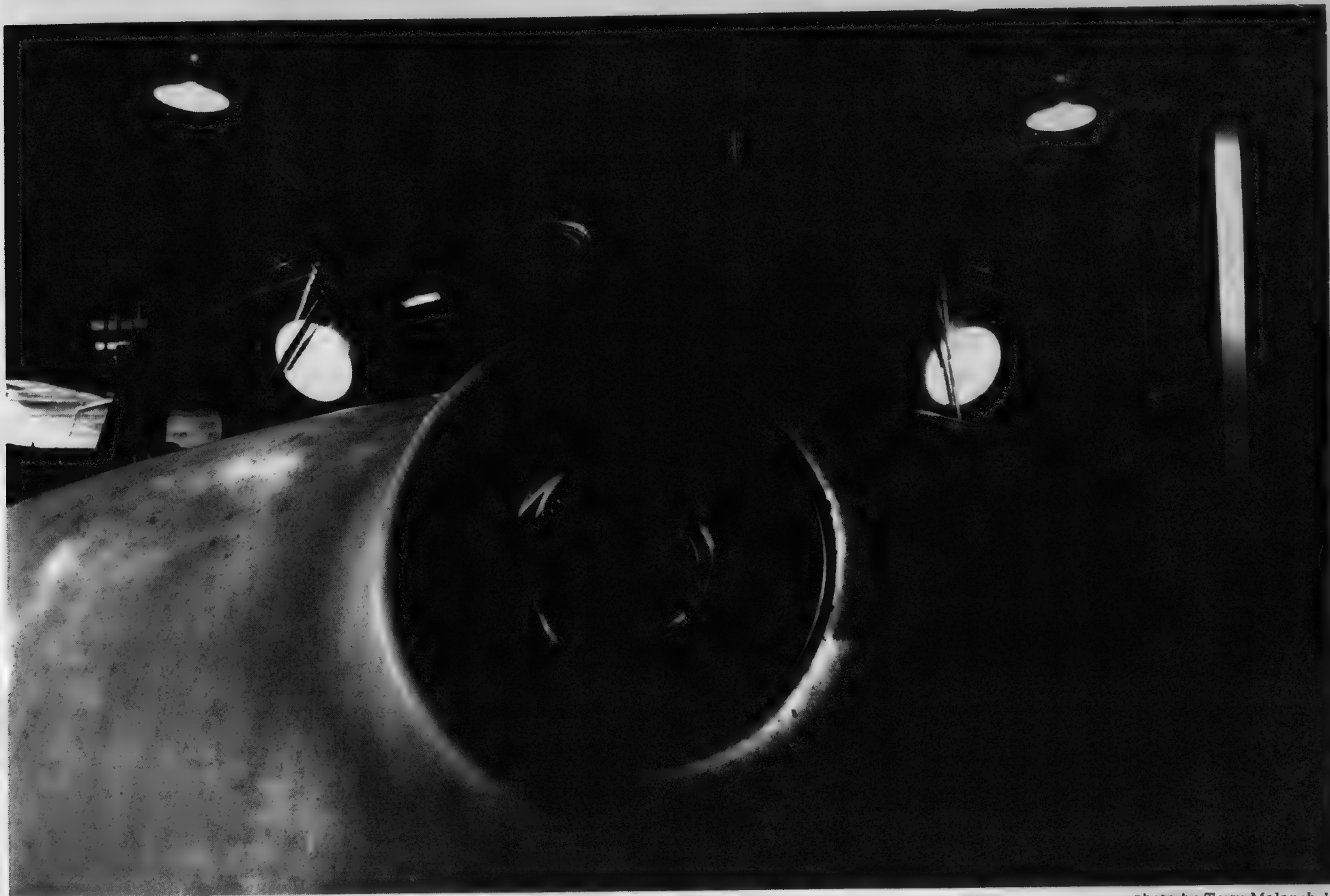


photo by Terry Malanchuk

THE CITY: To G.S.

I am the concrete
that a one time annoying necessity
forces you to inhabit.
I am all wounded city,
spotting the antiseptic gauze
which you romantically call 'angel hair'
raping the pine to form
the polished crucifix in a sterile sanctuary.

I am all city
soul manufactured at sale prices,
rust-resistant heart bolted into place
paved arms with six-cylinder corpuscles
speeding into nowhere.

My world is a world you cannot enter
with safety
Your world is a world I cannot enter
with self-conviction.
Your world not pause here, here in my world
but for the 'annoying necessity'
made bearable only
by the semi-tree cowering on the boulevard
or the slight stream trickling past the stockyards
or all the pitiful approximations
that remind you of where you'd rather be

Where you'd rather be...
companion to the scarred log
that drifts amid the rocks,
listener to the intimate love voices
of wind and leaf
or to the quarrel of boot and dry branch

Where you'd rather be...
rising from the sea to drip salt stars
on the sand
kneeling to explore petal and moss and bark
on the soft negroid flesh of the forest,
bursting the body into a sky
that has always understood
your thundering and your tears

Where you'd rather be
where you must be
lest you become only the shadow of a man
that a city killed.

by Karen Henderson



Show

The show
has just begun,
with silly smiling faces
in my wall,
and ogres sit
under my bed.
Burping.
In my dresser
the tarantula
awaits
my change of dress.

by Sean Wagar



graphic by Ken Gelech

Stormy Forest

He humps out, his humps out nostril pointed
skyward, looks around snarl hanging from his
lips, snow lolling off eaves like a madman's
tongue, drooling icicles. The windows are dark.
Cold coal under carpet scowls at sky. O he'd
liketo up claw pretty orange and peel it, wouldn't
he peel it and eat the seeds, eat the seeds and
drop the flesh ... beyond the stars space super
novas and the ground darkens. A carpet of dark
fur the ground seethes. THE BLACK SQUIRRELS!
Their brows knit, teeth glazed, his eyes glared
he attacks and stuffs one in his eating hole, his
lone brown teeth meet and down yarn hangs.
That's undone them he chortles mirthlessly as
he hobbles back to his hovel. Awash in great
tears he lays on his mossy quilt and weeps ...
and he just wanted to get laid!

by Mr. Blandings

skytree we've

the skytree be
come like a crystal lover

whose faces strain to find
the other and kiss

(her fingers grope
and claw and hover)

instead she knows
of sorrow's mother

by Ian Birse



graphic by Fiona Campbell

Sunday Drive

We drive
on dusty roads
in our little
red car,
and speed the hills
of orgasm lane,
now empty
except
for one or two
lazy pigs
and a waiting
yellow dog
that bites at our wheels
and follows us
for a little while.

By Sean Wagar

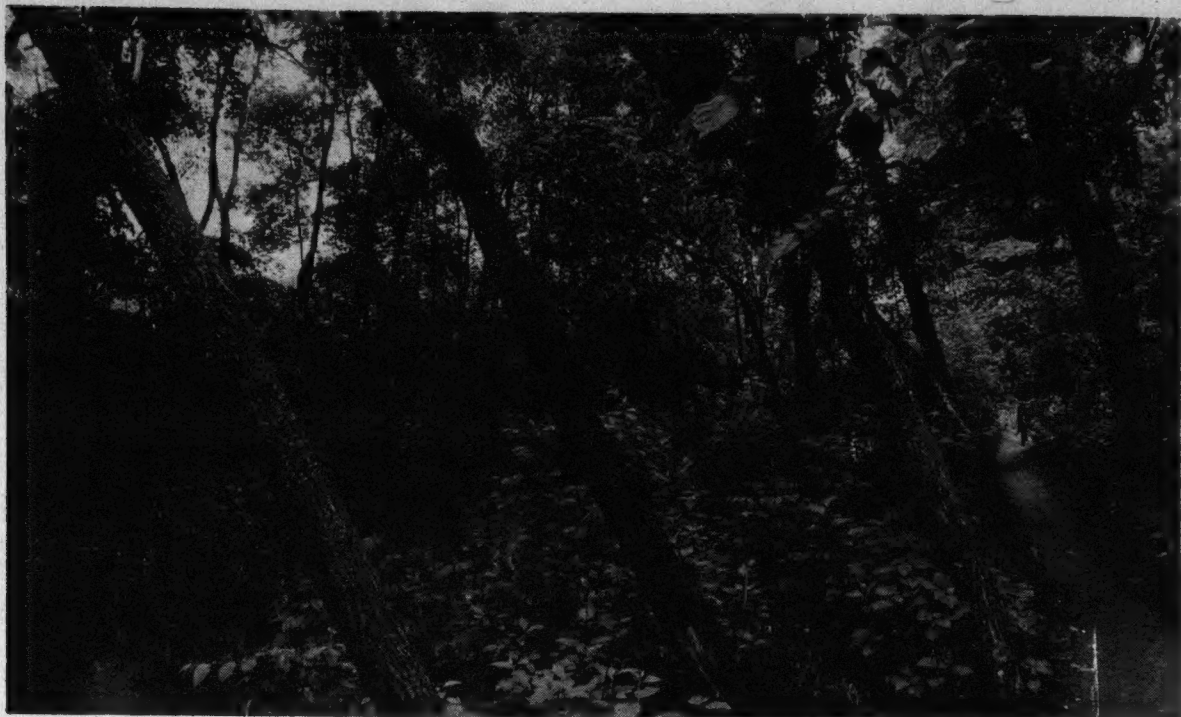


photo by Terry Malanchuk

SAMUI ASANI

HA NO CHIRU
O MIRU

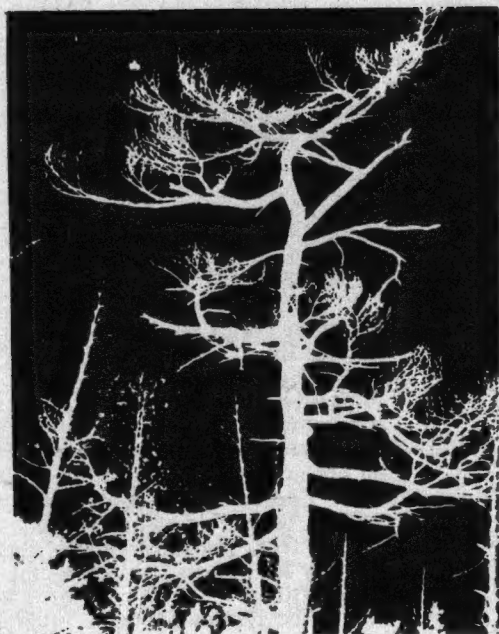
TOMO NO SHI
O KIKU

IN A COLD MORNING

SAW A LEAF
FELL

HEARD A FRIEND
DIED

Haiku by Haruhiko



the snows of epiphany
tiptoe through backyard sanctuaries

and stumble
over the hooded kneeling forms
of pines

who fall and
sink
into spring

by Ian Birse

You fly so many kites
between these four walls,
running miles around the hide-a-bed
which isn't hidden,
bobbing enthusiastically,
winding up the wind
when outside nothing moves.
Toys, colouring books, a deck of cards ...
you offer to share your day
with a playmate
who won't come out of
the rain
Later the apartment roof starts
to leak
and rain fills
your world too.

by Karen Henderson



and when i had rowed
until the oars whispered secrets,
he smiled silently over

crowded circles rippling the moon
rippling the moon - side sea
will you row for me?

by Ian Birse



Gallery's Appel showing "finest in recent history"

"I never try to make a painting -- rather, it is a scream, a nude, it is like a child, it is a tiger behind bars. I am a surgeon of space and a painter of human spaces."

The splendidity of current exhibition at the Edmonton Art Gallery finally obviates my pretensions.

It indeed has pity that the good hood of Karel Appel's self-chosen retrospective is being presented courtesy Rothman's filthy lucre, for otherwise it is the finest showing in recent history for the gallery.

Stretching from 1946 to today, it seems to me that his art has become gradually less expressive, changing into I don't know quite what. Appel says, "Yes, in those times, around 1957-58, my painting was a fight. I did not paint -- I hit. With big knives -- I hit. My red, for instance, was blood. Now my red is space. That is the difference. I think my atomic war is over, it's finished, as it might also be in the art world."

Of all the things I've read on Appel, the most worthwhile are those that don't try to describe his paintings literally. Says Hugo Claus in *Karel Appel/Painter*:

For whom is Appel? For us. For those suffering from cold every day, for those who can never find a shelter from this limitless cold, for those who are hit by this cold as by an acetylene torch, for those who without skin or bones, wander in an abode that can never be a house, for those who eat starvation, for those to whom daubs, drawings, comics are Rembrandt's shifting transitions, into which they cannot



"The Cat" (1955)

hack with their fingernails, for those who change according to the days and the years and know nothing but cold as an unalterable possession, for those who, haunted by dwarf and nun, by beloved woman

and displaced man, by vanity and spasms, only touch cold, for the human being emptied of everything, for the man without brains (sometimes he lives for five days), for the bitter palates, for creatures of

the shadow of ice -- there unfolds an attractive, warmly animating, undulating plain, over which the red-eyed, pitiless vultures are let loose and are turned into birds of desire.

Appel, finally: "We are all dying. This is the stimulant which must give our short stay on this earth colour and happiness, with dramatic strenght.

Only in this way can we make our lives a feast on earth."

The trap involved in continually talking about the problems of your existence is of course that eventually it becomes your existence. You have to have something to fall back on if the support of your troubles is pulled away. That's called culture, good folk, and fortunately for you the second exhibit at the gallery is a collection of the good folk art of Pakistan.

An exhibit of this kind, of course, is meagre even when it has achieved its potential. Not to say the works are lacking: the selection must be. Even so it covers embroideries, jewellery, pottery, enamel, some furniture and sundry other.

From Alferd Schmidt, Assistant Curator at the gallery, "Like folk art all over the world, much of it is slowly being lost. Fortunately much has been revived, but the revival, unfortunately, has lost a great deal of its old charm. When commercialism comes in, true folk art dies a natural death, or if it doesn't die, it has perforce to wear a mask."

Pity.

by David Bird

Gallery show sponsors:

Rothman's and South Africa: partners in slavery

The exhibit currently on display at the Edmonton Art Gallery is another in the series of touring exhibits that Rothman's arranges each year.

This is merely one phase of a massive annual publicity campaign that is designed to present a pleasant, amicable face on behalf of the corporation to those segments of society whom it is in the best interests of the corporation to keep mollified.

So it is with the art exhibition. Art is of course a leisure activity that can be enjoyed only by those segments of the population who have the time to cultivate both an interest and a certain degree of expertise in its pursuit. This is the category into which 90% of the people reading this paper fall, by the way. Yes, they're interested in keeping on good terms with you, too. God only knows who's going to be in Parliament in 15 years.

But art exhibitions are not Rothman's only activity in this good green earth. Not by a long shot.

What follows is an examination of Rothman's that was written by and first appeared in *The Grape*, Vancouver's opposition newspaper. Please bear its contents in mind when you visit the gallery or buy your next pack of cigarettes.

We smoke their cigarettes - Craven A, Sportsman, Black Cat, No. 7, Peter Stuyvesant, Dunhill, Richelieu, Golden Virginia, and Rothman's. We drink their beer - Canadian Breweries and Carlings. We pay for what we smoke and drink, taxes and all.

Not so, Rothman's. They take their cut in expanding profits, but they don't pay their taxes. Rothman's owes the people of Canada \$14 million in deferred taxes.

Rothman's classy public relations covers up the tax loopholes. The full title of the company is Rembrandt (after the painter) Rothman Holding Company. The honorary chairman of the Canadian

the best slaveocracy
money can buy

board of Directors is Louis St. Laurent, the former liberal Prime Minister of Canada.

Rothman's advertises by sponsoring horse shows - or, as the shareholder's brochure says, "equestrian events" - sailing regattas, tennis tournaments and touring exhibitions of the old painting masters.

Rothman's is not Canadian. It's not American. Rothman's is a South African corporation. The players in the tennis tournaments are advertised by nationality, which is hardly consistent with the argument that they just play as individuals. But Rothman's doesn't publicize ITS national commitments. The holding company that controls Rothman's is based in South Africa. Its capital was accumulated from exploiting the labour of South African blacks. The president

of the Canadian branch of Rothman's is a former South African government official who served in Portugal, Spain, France and the U. S. The founding chairman and managing director of the holding company, A. E. Rupert, is a member of the economic advisory board of the Prime Minister of South Africa. Dr. Rupert is a cultured man. During his leisure time he patronizes a committee to "restore the historical homes of South Africa", the original homes of the white Dutch and British settlers.

As an economic advisor to the government, he is undoubtedly interested in the new homes being built for black Africans.

We reprint below an article by Stanley Uys of the British paper, *The (Manchester) Guardian*. At the beginning of October, Uys visited one of the new hostels for women in Johannesburg.

WOMEN'S HOSTELS

The advertisement invited applications for the post of superintendent of what must be the biggest women's hostel in the Western world with 2,800 occupants. It has huge iron gates to keep out unwelcome male visitors, latticed steel doors operated from a master panel to ensure crowd control, and facilities to dispense the pill. The superintendent is white, the occupants black.

The hostel is in Alexandra township, a black slum on Johannesburg's outskirts. The hostel, massive and forbidding, towers over the shacks awaiting demolition. By next month, it should be full. A stone's throw away is an identical hostel - for black men. It is already full. The Vorster government plans to build 20 hostels of this kind in Johannesburg, housing some 60,000 black men and women.

These hostels are "horrifying" and an example of the "madness of Government ideology", say opposition whites who have inspected them. The former manager of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Department, Mr. Will Carr, de-

scribes them bluntly as "barracks". Dr. Selma Browde, a Progressive Party city councillor, says they are "dehumanizing."

In a statement they declared, "the women's hostel is built on bleak and austere lines. The dormitories are built entirely of concrete, and are cold and impersonal in the extreme. The place is completely deficient in all one normally associates with home life. There is no opportunity of living a family life."

The occupants of all the hostels will be "single" men and women. Many are, in fact, married, but are separated forcibly from their families by the apartheid system.

The system defines a "single" black man - apart from the true bachelor - as one who, because of government restrictions, does not qualify to live in a particular area as a married man with his family, not even in urban black areas. Production of his marriage certificate is an irrelevancy.

A "single" black woman - other than one who is not married - is one who is married to a "single" black man as outlined above. This is the case, for example, with domestic servants, such as the ones who are being moved into the hostels. The system decrees that Africans can live in "white" areas only as "single" people.

Alexandra township, once a teeming, colourful place, with all the vice that goes with slums, is in a white area; hence government agitation to break up black families living there; hence, too, the erection of hostels there for "single" black men and women.

The occupants of the two existing hostels come from flats north of Johannesburg's Houghton Ridge, where they work as domestic servants, cleaners, and janitors. Each flatblock is being allowed a quota of sleeping-in workers of this kind: the rest have to go. They are not forced to move into the hostel, but the housing shortage is so acute in the black areas that they have no choice.

cont. on page 15



CROWFOOT by Hugh Dempsey, published by Hurtig's Ltd.

Crowfoot was one of the great personalities of 19th century Canada. As a young man he could run an enemy Cree down, slay him and hack off his scalp. In his fifties Crowfoot was being hailed as a peacemaker and, sick and ailing, he made peace missions to other tribes.

Dempsey sets out to give an authentic picture of Crowfoot as "a man of his era"; neither a government lackey nor a shifty savage. Dempsey shows Crowfoot responding to his changing times as a fully human, intelligent, being.

The writer builds his life of Crowfoot from oral and written sources. With the late Senator Gladstone as interpreter Dempsey gathered information from elderly Indians in the later 1950's. He also had access to the earlier field notes of Lucien and June Hanks, anthropologists who interviewed a number of elderly Blackfoot Indians in 1939 and 1941. Dempsey also used published and unpublished letters, Hudson Bay Company records, missionary and government reports, newspaper articles and books.

Crowfoot was born about 1830 to Blood Indian parents. His father was killed in a raid against the Crows. His mother married into the Blackfoot nation, a closely allied tribe to the Bloods.

Crowfoot grew up in the period that was to be the great era of Plains Indian life. The Blackfoot had acquired horses and some guns; and there were vast herds of buffalo roaming the prairies to prey upon.

They followed the buffalo across what is now Alberta and the United States, "from the Upper Missouri to the North Saskatchewan and from the Yellowstone River to the Rocky Mountains."

The Blackfoot were caught up in the general medley of plains warfare. This warfare was of the nature of hit and run attacks, ambushes, skirmishes

Dempsey's "Crowfoot": a great leader who served his people

and hand to hand combat. Like other Plains Indians, Crowfoot became a warrior in his early teens. He gained a reputation for cool courage by exposing himself to danger in a number of battles. These exploits and the slaying of a grizzly bear with a spear won Crowfoot great prestige amongst his people.

In the 1850's the Blackfoot Indians were in a strong position. The white man had not yet disrupted their lives (although smallpox had been carried up the Missouri by traders and killed many Blackfoot in 1837). The Indians still had their way of life based on the hunting of buffalo, and guns and other trade goods could be obtained from the British posts at Fort Edmonton and Rock Mountain House, and at American Fur Company posts along the Missouri. The white man still only lived on the fringe of Blackfoot territory; however, in other parts of the West settlers were moving in and buffalo were becoming scarce.

In 1869, American Whisky traders moved into Blackfoot territory. Blackfoot life was weakened by the whisky trade. The North West Mounted Police put down the traders, but the American Whisky traders had been rapidly and dishonestly destroying the Blackfoot nation. The North West Mounted Police now set to work to slowly, coolly and justly (according to British legal concepts) dispossess the Blackfoot and make their territory safe for the mass immigration of white settlers. The Blackfoot were going to be losers either way.

With the other Blackfoot chiefs Crowfoot signed a treaty with the Canadian government committing his people to the reserve system. Dempsey believes that the Indians had no real comprehension of what was happening. He believes that as nomads with vast tribal hunting grounds they could not conceive of being given 128 acres of prairie to live on.

Crowfoot left the reserve to pursue buffalo into the United States but by 1879 his band was starving and he led an epic march back to the reserve to become a ward of the government.

Crowfoot strived to adapt to reserve life. He became a peasant farmer tending small gardens. He said "I have been first in fighting; I shall now

be first in working."

Crowfoot did not support the Riel Rebellion of 1885, although Dempsey suggests he was sympathetic to it. In 1864 Crowfoot at Governor Dewdney's invitation had travelled east by railway which had penetrated Blackfoot territory, to the cities of Winnipeg and Regina. Governor Dewdney wanted to impress upon Crowfoot the great strength of the white man to keep the old Chief in line as the Riel Rebellion was already in the making. Dempsey believes that Crowfoot knew that no lasting victories could be won against the white man and for the sake of his people he helped keep the Blackfoot from rebelling. He had no romantic loyalty to the Police or to the Crown but only had the welfare of the Blackfoot at heart.

Crowfoot had a talent for friendship and he made friends with Indians from enemy tribes and with white men such as the priest Lacombe, the trader Hardisty and the policeman MacLeod. He adopted Poundmaker the Cree Chief as his son after his sons were killed by Cree Indians in battle. Crowfoot agitated for the release of Poundmaker from prison after the Riel Rebellion, and Poundmaker died in Crowfoot's camp.

A strange white man Jean L'Heureux lived in the Blackfoot camp. A renegade, homosexual and pseudo Roman Catholic priest, Crowfoot seems to have tolerated him as a harmless mad man.

Dempsey gives a strong picture of Crowfoot as a man of his people and his times. He sketches in Crowfoot's contemporaries with seemingly fair judgment. The photographs and drawings that make up the illustrations give good impressions of Crowfoot and other Indian and white personalities; and of Blackfoot life. One picture shows Crowfoot with eight of his children. The accompanying caption tells that within two years all the children died of tuberculosis.

Dempsey writes a fair biography of a very human figure. He mentions the chief's violent temper and his occasional drunkenness during the whisky trading days. But Dempsey shows these as small things in the life of a great leader who served his people well in confusing times.

The only complaint with this book is its price, an outrageous \$10 for a slim volume.

by Graham Bell

Rothmans slavery

cont. from page 14

The inequities of the system, where domestic servants are at the white employer's beck and call from early in the morning until late at night, are not denied. But at least the servants have the privacy of their own rooms where they can entertain guests, they are spared long bus rides in the morning and the evening, and they usually get their meals free from their employers.

In the hostels, a lucky few have single bedrooms; the rest share two-bed and four-bed rooms (the men have up to eight-bed rooms).

They are thrown in with complete strangers and there is that constant fear that their possessions will be stolen. Each occupant of a room is given an iron bedstead, a mattress, a narrow clothes locker, and a nail in the wall on which to hang a picture or a calendar - and that's all.

As we walked into one of these cheerless rooms, with the occupants' crockery stacked on a tray on the floor and a plastic curtain with a floral design hanging in front of the tiny window, my guide remarked, "Feminine, isn't it."

"No chairs?" I enquired. "No," he replied. "Can you imagine 2,800 rioting black women, each armed with the leg of a chair? We hope to give them benches, though." He did not indicate where a bench could possibly be squeezed in.

Each room has one central light in the ceiling, and no way of reconciling the conflict if one occupant wants it on and the other wants it off. There are no electric plugs either to boil a kettle, although heating has been promised before next winter; and no shelves, except in the lockers.

All other facilities are communally shared, such as washing and ironing. But to prevent thefts, the women have to sit and watch their washing dry - the guides admit this frankly. Each bath is shared by 20 women, each shower by 35, each gas burner by five.

Each woman is also given a small food locker in the communal kitchen. There is a small privately-operated shop selling foodstuffs and prepared meals. The common room is a beer hall seating 300 women - the pivot of their social life.

When a newspaper reporter asked Mr. Coenraad Kotze, whose department

is responsible for the hostel, what its occupants were expected to do for sex, he seemed non-plussed. "Sex?" he repeated. "The tone of his voice," said the reporter, "made it quite clear that the world's greatest life force was never top of the agenda at any of the discussions on the Alexandra hostels scheme."

The reporter continued to quiz Mr. Kotze on the hostel occupants' sex needs: "The pause is deafening. They will sort that out for themselves," Mr. Kotze finally pronounced. Then he adds hurriedly: "Look, there are still 2,000 houses left in Alexandra township. It's true they're going to be demolished within the next five years. But they won't all go at once..."

"So," I suggested, "hostel residents can hire rooms in those houses when they want sex." "Well, yes," said a relieved Mr. Kotze. "That's exactly what I mean."

"Another pause, and Mr. Kotze concluded: 'In the future though we'll have to think this matter over.'"

There is one telephone in the women's hostel. In the men's hostel there is a police charge office. The superintendants' assistant matrons have two-way radios.

The woman appointed as superintendent of the women's hostel, Mrs. Rika Mellett, age 38, wife of an Afrikaans minister of religion, gives the impression that she finds her task daunting. A humane woman with experience as a welfare worker and a degree in social anthropology, she has tried to humanize the hostel where possible, but the institution does not lend itself to humanizing.

On the other side of Johannesburg, the rest of the black population live, also segregated, in the brooding, sprawling South-western township (Soweto); a city within a city, possibly with more than 700,000 inhabitants, certainly one of the biggest black cities in Africa.

So there it is, just another example of the ugliness that racism assumes in South Africa, ugliness that is directly supported by Rothmans, the same people that bring us the pretty pictures.

T. Rex's "Warrior" is shards of vinyl in the wall

T. Rex: *Electric Warrior* (Reprise RS 6466)

Robot Rock, huh? Well, yeah. Ya gotta play it loud, see. Real loud. And take some downers, Planet Queen. Perchance to dream. She used my head like a revolver. The world's the same. Always this beat, see, like if the cat stops it's really his heart you know, so whumpa whumpa WHAM WHAM always a beat you know.

I'm the king of the highway
I'm the Queen of the hop
You should see me
At the Governor's ball
Doing the rip-off bop
I'm a social person
I'm the creature in disguise
There's a man with a whip
On his silver lip
Living inside my eyes

The record is gonna jump off the turntable, right, and explode, right, and there's gonna be a thousand shards of vinyl stuck into the walls, right, and then they're gonna melt and slide down the wall to the floor and like fucking vaporize right. And like a

Phoenix will come this fucking monster fucking T. Rex and he's gonna have you for LUNCH, you know?

Shallow are the actions
Of the children of men
Fogged was their vision
Since the ages began
And lost like a lion
In the canyons of smoke
Girl its no joke

Bolan writes all his own material; plays a decent guitar as well. Backup vocals (way back) are Howard Kaylan and Mark Volman, ex-Turtles cum Mothers, now known as the Phlorescent Leech & Eddie. They sound right at home. Bolan like John Baldry is big in Europe and relatively unknown here--he has sold 14 million albums in three years there, more than the Beatles or Stones, I instance. And rightly so. Great stuff. The disc itself is bloody well--done technically also, and will make even the most critical and demanding audiophile swoon with sheer delight and ecstasy. If his stereo doesn't blow up, that is. Bolan has five albums available here; all are fine. Go budy one.

-- W. Q. Snodgrass, esq.

GOGGLES

Uvex 2000	10.95
Swans Sapporo	3.89
Swans Astro	6.95
Uvex 5061	3.29

SEASONAL RENTAL PACKAGE

- HOLMAR METAL SKIS
- SALOMON OR MARKER BINDINGS
- CABER PLASTIC BOOTS
- ALUMINUM POLES

\$85 per SEASON

SKI LOFT SPECIALS

Kastle Rally	72.95
Kastle Rally Super	99.95
Kastle CPM-70	164.95
Kastle CPM-Ti	179.95
Blizzard Fan 2000	78.00
Blizzard Alu Glass	97.50
Blizzard Special	112.50
Blizzard Super Epoxy	142.50
Blizzard Racer RS	187.50
Blizzard Firebird	165.00
Blizzard Total	180.00
Blizzard Total Racer	187.50
Blizzard Super PX 1	127.50
Blizzard Total Royal	240.00
Maxel Sigma G. S.	139.95
Erbacher Sonic V	169.88
Erbacher Fancy Fibre	97.77
Cougar Glas	68.88
Gastein Superglas	69.95
Gastein Fibreglas	39.95

Ski Poles

Alpine Aluminum	7.95
North Star Dual Taper	14.88
Empire Steel	9.95
Empire Aluminum	6.95

WESTERN CANADA'S LEADING CHAIN OF DISCOUNT SKI SHOPS ANNOUNCES:



DISCOUNT PRICES

SKI CLOTHING

DIRECT FROM "ALLEN A"

	Approx. list	Special
Warm up Pants	23 ⁰⁰	12 ⁸⁸
Warm up Pants	35 ⁰⁰	19 ⁸⁸
Men's Jackets Polyester	45 ⁰⁰	27 ⁸⁸
Men's Jackets Polyester	50 ⁰⁰	28 ⁸⁸
Men's Jackets Polyester	70 ⁰⁰	28 ⁸⁹
Men's Jackets Down	39 ⁹⁵	26 ⁴⁴
Men's Jackets Down	49 ⁹⁵	39 ⁸⁹
Ladies' Jackets Down	39 ⁹⁵	26 ⁴⁴
Men's 2 pce. Outfits	65 ⁰⁰	48 ⁸⁸
Ladies' 2 pce. Outfits	65 ⁰⁰	48 ⁸⁸
Rendale Sweaters (from)	18 ⁸⁸	
Blizzard Fashions (full selection)		



SKI ACCESSORIES

GLOVES (ALUMINUM LINED)	14.88
MITTS (DOWN FILLED)	15.88
GOGGLES (from)	3.29
TOQUES (from)	5.95
SKI RACKS (from)	10.88
EDGE SHARPENER	3.69
SWEATERS (from)	18.88
POLES (from)	5.95

BOOT SPECIALS

CABER COBRA	59.50
CABER ULTRA	69.50
MUNARI BLUEBIRD	79.95
ZERMATT SUPER COMP	109.95
SAN MARCO	84.50

PACKAGE SPECIALS

(FIND ONE TO SUIT YOU)

PACKAGE no. 1

- Arlberg Wood Skis with segmented Steel Edges
- Caber 5 Buckle, Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Mark II-IV Step-In Bindings, safety straps and mounting

Approx. List ... 125⁰⁰ **96⁶⁶**

PACKAGE no. 2

- Gastein Fibreglas Skis with segmented steel edges
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Hope Salvaguard Step-in Heels & Marker Toes
- Safety Straps & Mounting

Approx. List ... 160⁰⁰ **126⁶⁶**

PACKAGE no. 3

- Blizzard Fan 2000, the all-round performer.
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Hope Salvaguard Bindings
- Aluminum Poles, Straps & Mounting.

Approx. List ... 210⁰⁰ **173³³**

PACKAGE no. 4

- Kastle Rally Super Skis, a great intermediate ski with Munari Blue Bird boots
- Eckel Royal Bindings
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Straps & Mounting

Approx. List ... 300⁰⁰ **238⁸⁸**

PACKAGE no. 5

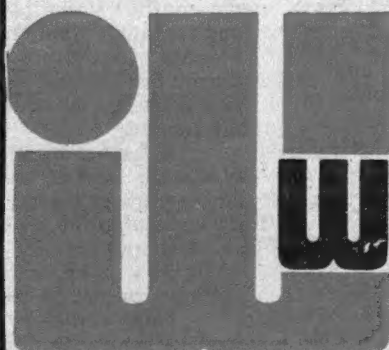
- Maxel Combi G. S., one of the world's finest metal glass skis
- Eckel Royal Bindings, the binding that releases all six ways
- Munari 5 Buckle plastic boots
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Mounted & Safety Straps

Approx. List ... 330⁰⁰ **268⁸⁸**

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SATURDAYS 9 TILL 9
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